MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REVOLUTION.

PACIFIC FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Minority Report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

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ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Reports from Florida to night refer to fighting be tween the federal and State troops-probably at Fort

The exact nature of the letter of Colonel Hayne to the President, which was transmitted yesterday, has not spired; but, as I have stated heretofore, it is exceedingly temperate, Colonel Hayne's views having been greatly modified since his arrival and intercourse with Senators and representatives, of not only the secoding States, but many of the Senators of the border States. The fact that it met the sanction of Senators Hunter and Mason is a sure indication that its tone is more pacifi-

Had Colonel Hayne carried out his instructions, which were the unconditional surrender of Fort Sumter, there is no telling what would have been the consequences. But wiser counsels prevailed. South Carolina was in formed by leading Southern Senators that other States had interests involved in this matter; that if they persisted in this demand she could not be sustained by a single outhern State; they would inaugurate a civil war which her sister States could not and would not participate in or sanction. It was her duty first to invoke all the appliances of peace for a peaceful negotiation; and when these had failed, and all hopes of satisfactory adjustment were exhausted, then a resort to arms might be justifiable.

This policy, I am informed, has been adopted. It will ities; and in the meantime some plan of adjustment may be adopted which will restore peace to the country. Should Governor Pickens, however, determine to pursu another line of policy, and thereby precipitate collision one thing is certain, he will not have the sympathy or co-operation of any of the border States, and few, if any,

the cotton States. I am informed, on the highest authority, that Govern Pickens has yielded to the suggestions of his friends here, and has accordingly addressed Colonel Hayne to change his policy. Therefore, for the present, we are to have no demonstration of a hostile character on either side. There is to be a complete cessation of hostilities.

Colonel Hayne will remain here and confer with his government, keeping them posted respecting the condition of affairs, and as to the probable chances of a peace ble settlement of the differences between the two zec

the commander of the Gulf or Home squadren for a speedy return of some of the vessels on that station, their presence there not being required since the success of the liberal party in Mexico.

The government is determined to place itself in a proper position, so that, in the event of future trouble growing out of the beiligerent attitude assumed by Louth Carolina and other Southern States, it can protect its proupon Fort Sumter, the government will be in a position with sufficient naval force near at hand, to render suc the emergencies may require. The government, however, hopes that no such emergency will arise.

Georges-county, Md., one of the largest and richest slavebelding counties in that State, a few days since tendertheir services to Gov. Pickens, agreeing to pay their own expenses, and to contribute one hundred thousand doilars for the purpose of sustaining South Carolina in her posi-

The following letter, just received in reply to this tender by the officer who made it, shows the condition of the South Carolina army :-

of the South Carolina army:—

HEADQUARTERS, CHARLESTON, Jan. 17, 1861.

Six—Yours of the Lith inst. has been received, and I am authorized to express to you our acknowledgments of our courtersy and patriotism. Just now, unfortunately the South Carolina army, in all its departments, is sfull and completely organized that no further aid is wanted. But let me assure you that if war comes, and our ranks are decimated, we shall remember your offer and unhesitatingly apply to you for assistance in the hour of our trial. Mest truly and respectfully.

PAUL H. HAYNE, Aid-de Camp.

Sepator Hunter has determined to retire from the chalnehip of the Committee on Finance. He will announce his withdrawal in a few days. His friends have orged him not to take this step. He looks upon the melanchol and disastrous condition of the country in a differen light from most Southern men, and will not remain at the head of a committee to vote money to a party who are deing everything in their power, as he conceives, to de

stroy this, our happy and prosperous country. It is understood that the President will strike the name of Captain Armstrong from the list of the navy as soon as that officer's official report is received. Traitors in the civil service of the government are being spotted every day, and the whole force of the conspirators will receive no quarter. The President is determined that every man who feeds at the public crib shall at least be a faithful

advecate of the Union. The local authorities of this city, as well as many leading citizens, begin to mistrust the fidelity of some of se high officials who claim to be Union secessionists or, in other words, to be for or against the Union, according to the chances of ultimate success. Argus eye are everywhere penetrating the motives of all officials

It seems that on Washington's birthday the flag of our entry is to be displayed from every public edifice in the city, and from those private residences whose owners can afford the expense. In a word, Union and antion men are beginning to take sides, and many predict be expressed in the language of musketry and cannon. It is, perhaps, as well that this last resort of a divided opular opinion, as well as of hostile kings, should solve the question in dispute at once. The whole country will then know what its destinies are to be. Interests of all kinds seen learn to adapt themselves to a new state o

Nothing is so fatal to all interests as protracte plan of adjustment, proposed yesterday by the nearly unanimous action of her Legislature. It excites profound between and many heretofore unbelievers and croakers now predict a settlement of the existing difficulties between the sections. Virginia declares solemaly, through

new made, or separation is inevitable.

Second-That in the event of mediatory measures failing, her interests and feelings place her with her slave

there must be no conflict; and ex-President Tyler and Judge John Robertson, of Richmond, are appointed to enjoin respectively the President and the seceding

States from all measures likely to precipitate collision. Fourth—She names ex-President Tyler, Hons. W. C. Rives, G. W. Summers, James A. Seddon and John W. Brockenborough as a Commission, with instructions to proceed to Washington on the 4th of February, to meet other Commissioners from other States for consultation

Fifth-The Legislature presents the Crittenden propo sitions, as amended by Mr. Douglas, as the basis of settlement. The amendments are three:-First-The right of transit across free States with slave property. Second-Election of President by districts instead of by general ticket. Third-Disqualities negroes from voting

ahead"—as the harbinger of peace. Will not the other States respond at once, by appointing their purest and ablest men to meet her commissioners here on the 4th of Pebruary? It is all that is now left.

Chevalier Wikoff arrived here yesterday and had a protracted interview with the President, and left imme diately for New York. What's up?

Resignations of officers in both the army and the navy are daily received. Yesterday the following navy officers resigned from the State of Florida, and were accepted:der Thos. W. Brent, Surgeon Spottswood and Na val Storekeeper Gonzales.

During the debate in executive session on Friday night Mr. Slidell denounced Mr. Holt personally, using very offensive language. In the event of the injunction of secresy being removed, Holt will quite likely hold Slidell

ble, and trouble may ensue. Chase has not been offered a place in Lincoln's Cabinet This is asserted upon the best authority.

Colonel Dyer, of Illinois, wishes a denial of the report that he was an agent for the purchase of arms for Missis sippi. He is buying warlike instruments, but solely upon It is intimated to-night that certain Southern member

intend resisting the admission of Kansas to-morrow at half-past tweive o'clock, which time is especially assigned for its consideration. This resistance to the admission of Kanas precludes the possibility of obtaining any concesaffairs in the nation.

suit of a volutary movement on the part of the presen incumbent. Robert Magraw, of Maryland, takes the place of Beverly Tucker, who comes home immediately. Cameron has not surrendered the invitation of Lincoln to a place in his Cabinet, nor is he likely to at present. Lieut. D. A. McDermut, United States Navy, has been

ordered to the receiving ship at Brooklyn, NewlYork.

Washington, January 20, 1861. Letters received here from Charleston give gloomy a ounts of affairs there. Slaveholders who formerly had to pay a tax of seventy-five cents on each of their slaves are now taxed sixteen dollars on each. It was in this way that ex-Gov. Aiken was taxed fifty thousand dollars, which he informed the authorities he could not pay, because he had not the money. The reply to this excuss was that he could sell his niggers; and it is reported that he sold part to pay the tax, and moved most of the other to Virginia, and left for Europe himself. Another state ment is that two booksellers were taxed one thousand dollars each. They refused to pay. The reply was: "Your books are worth the money." "They are worth a great deal more," responded the dealers. They packed up their stock and left Charleston, passing here day or two since, en route North.

One company of Sappers and Miners, numbering statythree rank and file, arrived here this morning from West Point. They are known there as the Engineer corps. Lieutenant J. C. Donne is in command. Lieutenant Wett zel is second in command. They have been under orders three weeks. They left West Point yesterday. One of the Dragoon corps of West Point are under orders, and will arrive here in a few days. They will bring with them a battery, consisting of four field pieces and two howitzers od act as a flying artiflery, under the command of Cap tain Griffin. They will bring seventy-eight of the best

the Sappers and Miners came into this city this morning just before daybreak, and proceeded quietly to the Columbian Armory, which had been previously arranged for them. They were armed with rifles and sabres.

nence the examination of Bailey and Russell, the alleged Indian bond robbers from the Interior Department. The Constitution newspaper of Sunday morning con

tains a leading editorial rejoicing over the secession of Georgia; hails a Southern Confederacy as a fact prognant with warning and encouragement; appeals to the borde States to follow the cotton States, and throws ridicule upon the present government, after the editor from it. The same paper contains two fat government advertisements, one of three columns, signed J. Thompson, late Secretary of Interior, and secessionist; the other, of two columns, signed James Buchanan. Great indignation is manifested here at the fact, as it is considered price paid to treason.

The new project for purchasing all the slaves in the States of Delaware, Maryland and Missouri for ninety-one nillion of dollars, and making them free States, as sug rested in my despatch in the Henaup of the 14th inst., is attracting much attention here, and is being freely and averably discussed by the leading presses of the coun try. The republicans view it as feasible; and although the are, as a body, opposed to recognizing property in man, yet they seem willing to yield that point. Many of them add to the above named States those of Arkansas, Texas and Louisiania. I have heard a large number of Southers gentlemen discuss the subject favorably, hesitating only the mode of disposing of the slaves after they are free Many Northerners reply:-Let them remain, and pay them for their labor, and teach them the principle of self-reliance. Others say -Let them be emancipate gradually. Another class, embracing slaveholders, demeerats and republicans, say:—Colonise them in Central America, upon the plan proposed by Mr. Blair, of Mis-

This last proposition is fast becoming popular. But the proposition suggested in the resolutions introduced by Mr. Pailerton, in the New York Assembly, on Friday last, to gradually emanthat will be satisfactory to the slaveholders, and send them to Hayti or Liberia, and that the general government remonerate the owners satisfactorily, is very well ceived here; and either that or Senator Doolittle's prosection, alluged to, will soon be presented in some form

in one or both branches of Congress.

The anti-Cameron men here have smoked out the mision of Weed and others to Springfield, Ill., with Seward's tier to have Cameron retained in the new Cabinet i

ossible, and are indignant. The Chase men are urging him to accept the post ecretary of the Treasury, offered to him, but at same time dislike to have him do so he is to be overruled by the Albany bby through Weed, and the Harrisburg lobby through Cameron. For this reason prominent Congressmen have written to Mr. Chase not to take any place in the

cis Adams, as the representative from New England, in the Cabinet, which would rule out Mr. Welles, of Connecticut, an old Jacksonian democrat, and give the Cabi net a strong tincturing of whiggery. But Mr. Adam

day from a member of the Minnesota Legislature, stating that upon the receipt of the news of Major Anderson's gallant exploit in changing from Moultrie to Sumter, the Legislature passed an act changing the name of

combs county to that of Anderson.

Letters received here from distinguished sources eorgia state that though that State considers it to be her uty to secede, she is willing to reunde with the other tates on a satisfactory guarantee as to her political and social safety. She takes the secession step at this time—the writers remark—in obedience to what she

danger of amount, but since that time a despatch signed by numerous secessionists in Congress has been sent thither to their friends, urging them by all means to

be no danger, therefore, of an immediate conflict in that | lights being extinguished by order of the slayor.

remain in Wasnington ten days or two weeks longer. His visit here has been productive of great good in the inte-

It is not apprehended that any attack will at present be made on Fort Sumter.

from their State, while those from Georgia will remain here till they receive an official copy of the ordinance of secession adopted by the convention of that State.

Active measures are in progress to have the course of Virginia, in sending commissioners to Vashington on the 4th of February, responded to by similar movements in all the States. Despatches have been sent to Harrisburg. Albany, Columbus and other State capitals where Legis latures are in session, urging the prompt appointment of good and able men to confer with the Virginia Commis-

Ex-President Tyler is expected in Washington in a day or two, to urge upon the government the avoidance of all acts or measures likely to lead to bostilities with the Southern States. Meanwhile Judge Robinson, of Richmond, will proceed to fouth Carolina and Fiorkla on a similar errand, as in those States there are points-Fort Sumter and Pickens-where collisions were more likely

Washington is now more free from excitement than it has been at any time since the commencement of the session of Congress.

Apprehensions of any difficulties attending the inau guration of President Lincoln exist but to a fimited exent. However, to guard against a possible disturbance, ample measures have been taken to preserve the public

ecession movement will be retarded as to other States. Last week a large number of republican members of lengress from New England, and the Middle States and the West, united in a strong recommendation to Mr. Lin-coln to appoint Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, as Poetmaster

Bailey, connected with the abstraction of the Indian Trust bonds, has been released from prison on bail in the amount of \$5,000. He will appear before a special com

MINORITY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1861. The minority report from the Committee of Thirtythree, signed by Messra. Taylor, of Louisiana; Phelps, of Missouri; Rust, of Arkansas; Whiteley, of Delaware, and Winslow, of North Carolina, embraces in substance

The changes which have taken place in the situation and sentiments of the people of the different States since the formation of the constitution have been such that, through misconstructions of some of its provisions and new principles in the formation of parties, which are in direct antagonism to the usages and opinious of the whole that instrument has ceased to accomplish some of the most important ends aimed at by its adop-Southern sections of the confederacy from this they have resulted in the formation of a sectional party in the North on the slavery question alone, which will practically exclude the Southern people from any voice in the management of the national affairs, in which they have a common interest with their Northern brothen; and that as this fact, notwithstanding the republican forms of the constitution are preserved, in truth destroys the spirit of republicanism in the government, it is, therefore, impossible that the two sections should any longer go on together as one people, unless the exist-

The report proceeds to say that the present difficulties can only be remedied by amendments to the constitution, and suggests that the amendments proposed in the Crittenden resolutions, if adopted, would restore tranquillity to the country, and place the Union on such a foundation that it could never again be shaken. These amendments, the report asseries, would not, in reality, change the constitution. They would only kare the effect of restoring it by the added provisions of what it was, in point of fact, on the day of its adoption, through the eperation of the circumstances which then surrounded it, and which erected the barriers against the present sectional contests as constitutional provisions mited in the support of the "Crittenden resolutions," or the substance of them, then a dissolution of the Union i

calling of a Convention of the States, with a view to peaceable separation, by providing for a partition of the common property of the United States, settling the terms on which the social and commercial intercourse between the separated States shall be conducted, and making a permanent arrangement with respect to the navigation of the Mississippi river.

The report gives what the signers of it consider a full which has produced the existing difficulties.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1861. The steamer Atlantic, from Pensacola yesterday evening, reports 2,000 men at the Navy Yard. Troops are lying at the entrance of the harbor communicating with Fort Pickens, having the families of the officers abourd, and out of coal and supplies, but was not permitted to en-

Opinion was divided in regard to fighting.

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

MONTGOMENY, Ala., Jan. 19, 1861.

The election for deputies to the Southern Convention the following result:-For the State at large-Robt, H. Smith, Mobile: Richard W. Walker, Supreme Court Judge, Landerdale. For First district, Colin J. McRac Mobile; Second, Hon. John Gill, Shorter; Third, Hon. W. R. Chilton, Montgomery; Fourth, Hon. S. F. Hale, of Greene; Fifth, Hon. David P. Lewis; Sixth, Dr. Thos. Fearn, Madison; Seventh, Hon. J. L. M. Corry, Tal-

of February. For deputy for the State at large Yancey was placed in nomination, but rose in his seat and cornestly protested against the use of his name, and apdesire, and would not hold the position; and he had his protest entered on the journal of the Convention. Notwithstanding this, he received a high's complimentary

All the delegates stand by the action of the State, and favor a Southern confederacy.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired for Georgia this

The Convention to-day passed an ordinance, almost unanimously, to provide for the efficient military defence of the State. It was reported by the Hon. Jere. Clemens, and advocated in an elequent speech. Three mil-lion dollars will be appropriated for the defence of the

Hon. Jere. Clemens has written a patriotic letter to his constituents in favor of supporting the action of the State and defending its independence and honor. The North Alabama members are mostly controlled by him.

THE CONVENTION BILL IN THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 19, 1861. elect delegates on the 9th, to assemble in Convention ou the 25th of February. KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILIR, Jan. 19, 1861. The Legislature, thus far, has been occupied with miscellaneous matters having no direct bearing upon nationa

UNION MEETING AT PITTSBURG.

Privating, Jan. 20, 1861.

The Union meeting last night was one of the largest ever held here. It was exceedingly disorderly and not unanimous. A large proportion of the meeting was or-posed to the Crittenden or any other compromise. Seve-ral sets of resolutions of diverse tenor were offered, but mid the confusion it was difficult to decide the real sen-

avoid a collision with the federal troops. There seems to | timents of the meeting, which broke up in confusion, the

SHIPMENT OF POWDER AND SHELL TO CHARLESTON.

Pergasence, Va., Jan. 19, 1931. One thousand kegs of powder and twenty thousand pounds of shot and shell from the Tredegar Works, Rich and, left this morning, by special train by the Woldon and Wilmington Railroad, destined to Charleston, to the

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON SECESSION.

Bosros, Jan. 20, 1861. Wendell Phillips, in his disunion speech here to-day, charged Seward with having attempted to gain by conservatism what he falled to secure by abolition—the next residency. Phillips' chief argument was that disunion is desirable because it will abolish slavery. He called upon the North to tell the South what they really mean, rress would not affect the Northern heart and conscience. He argued the North would gain by disunion and used Union? God forbid! Sacrifice everything to keep South toll over it. Let her march of with banners and trumpets and we will speed the parting guest. Let her not stand upon the order of her going, but go at once. Give her the forts, and arsenals, and sub-treasuries, and lend her jeweis of silver and gold, and Egypt will rejoice that she has

Phillips began his peroration with the words-"All hail, disunion !" He narrowly escaped maltreatment by the mob while going home.

THE LEADER OF THE FLORIDA TROOPS AT PENSACOLA.

Major William H. Chase, formerly of the United States Corps of Engineers, is the leader of the State troops at Pensacola, Fiorida. He was formerly a resident of Masachusetts and received the appointment of cadet from hat State to the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated March 3, 1815. He was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers in the same 1818. His subsequent promotions to first lieutennney, captain and major, date respectively March 31, 1819, January 1, 1825, Jand July 7, 1838. In 1844 he was a member of the Special Board of Engineers for examination of Florida reefs, &c., and for the examination of horlors, channels, &c., on the Gulf frontier of Texas and Mississippi. He was a member of the Board of Engineers from March 13, 1848, to September, 1848. He resigned his position in the federal army October 31, 1856. Major Chase is a man of indomitable perseverance and courag. and ranks high as a military engineer and strategist. He is about sixty-four years of age and possessee a large private fortune.

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON. Correspondence of the Baltimore American. [Correspondence of the Baltimore American.] HE SLAVE YANKER-FIGHTERS—AMUSING CONVER-SATION WITH THE SLAVES—AFRICANUS WITH THE WHITE FEATHER-HOW THE NEGROES WORK-EDMUND RUFFIN-CASTLE FINCKNEY-INCIDENTS OF ITS CAPTURE—FORT MOULTRIE— TREASONABLE SAND—PREPARING FOR THE TREASONABLE SAND—PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT—MORRIS ISLAND WORKS—THE PALMETTO ROYAL—MORRIS ISLAND BEACH—FORTIFICATIONS OF THE ISLAND-GOING TO THE WAR-AN AF-

PECTING SCENE, ETC.

Charmeron, Jan. 15, 1861.

On Sunday last I visited all the fortifications in the occupancy of South Carolina troops, except Folly Island, log Island and Fort Johnson, in the Charleston harbor. It was with the greatest difficulty that I could obtain permission to do so, however; and had! Ind availed myself of a rare opportunity I should have done no more than visit the respective landing places of the defences without being privileged to enter. Sentinels are posted everywhere, and the strictest watch and ward is kept up at all points; without an authoritative poss it is inspection.

without being privileged to enter. Sentinels are posted everywhere, and the strictest watch and ward is kept up at all points; without an authoritative pass it is impossible to gain admittance into the fortifications, and after you are there it is next to impossible to get away unless you have an officer at your back to sing out "all right," and touch his hat to every sentinel passed.

My trip was an exceedingly interesting one, and would entertain your readers abundantly. I saw so many things that were new and unexpected, though I fear discretion will compeline, in my narrative, to keep back a great portion of my observations.

The South Carolinians are a peculiar people in their ideas about publication matter, as well as in other things. They regard, for the most part, the great desire of the Northern people to read and to learn all that is going on, in the light of morbid curriesty. They are satisfied, themselves, with a plain statement of a fact without entering into details. You, on the contrary, will be satisfied with nothing clee than all that can be said or written upon a given subject. However, in writing for you, I shall consult your taste, so far as I am able—mindful that I do not transgress the bounds of the restrictions I feel in duty bound to observe. The task is a tickhish one, for what I might estimate as fit to publish others might constructed the harder was very rough, and the waves of the harder was very rough, and the waves

Sunday with us was a bleak, cold and windy day. The water of the harbor was very rough, and the wave tossed and rolled excessively. The steamer Clinch was lying at her wharf in a very uneasy position. The waters lashed her sides and pitched her about in a most uncomfortable manner, but after we had cast loose our moorings the motion became easier, and, if anything, quite pleasant, though the clear sweep given the tempestuous gale on the broad waters made the temperature anything but agreeable on deck. with us was a bleak, cold and windy day.

gale on the broad waters made the temperature anything but agreeable on deck.

THE SLAVE VANNES PROFITES.

At starting we had on board, in addition to the party of gentlemen in the suite of officials, going the rounds of the forts, about one hundred and fifty or two hundred hearty, strong negro men, intended for laborers on Sallivan's Itanal. These fellows chattered and jabbered their peculiar negro lings with infinite delight at the prospect of becoming, as they termed it, "segers to fight for Sonf Carliner." isolied up in huge knots wherever the sun shone, they dozed away in peaceful slumbors, or grinned with delight as anything pleasing to the fancy passed in review. The ideas and language interchanged among them, and to all who chose to address them, evinced almost barbarie simplicity. The majority of them exhibited a wonderfully simple stypid set of features. One of them, however—the most intelligent fellow in the lot—gave quite as infactory answers to most of the inquiries propounded to him. All the rest seemed satisfied simply with showing their twories and acquiescing in whatever replies their spokesman should make. He, in answer to my questions, informed me that most of the set of hands were from "Santee, sah," from "de big plantation, sah, on de riber."

Question—Were you ever on the sea or on rough water before? Answer—oh, yes, massa; de Santee some time run so high dat coonoo (canoes) swamp.

Q.—How would you like to cross this harbor in a canoe?

A. (With two short, indescribable grunts)—Coenoo sink, sah.

Q.—Where are you going now? A.—To Moutry (Moul-

Q.—Where are you going now? A.—In Modely (now trie), sah.

Q.—What to do there? A.—To fight, sah, and to build up forts on de island, sah.

Q.—Who are you going to fight? A.—De dam Yankees, sah, and aburelishmists. (Laughter.)

Q.—You don't dielike Yankees? A.—Not 'zacily, sah, but massa do; and, sides, dey come here to steal us; and young Massa John come up to he people's quarters day fore yesterday, and when he call all of us together he state de case to us, and tell us dat suffin' was genn' wrong down to de city. Dat de Yankee nigger tier would fight, and dat if we wanted we should go down and help kill 'cm.

state de case to us, and tell us dat suffin' was gend wrong down to de city. Dat de Yankee niger tief would fight, and dat if we wanted we should go down and help kill tem.

Q.—What did you say to that? A.—We all volunteered right away, but Massa John picked out the best lot of hands and cent 'em right away to join dese here other boys, and so we all come down.

Q.—De you know how to shoot? A.—Yes, sah. (The fellow's eyes twinkied with pleasure at the prospect.) I learn young Massa John to handle he rille. When he was a boy we used to shoot deer together, and I learned him where to strike and how to load up.

Q.—Will your master come down to the island and fight? A.—Yes, sah; he promised to jine us soon in the works with he company.

APREASES with the white Planter.

One great big fellow over in a sunny corner of the deck had been an attentive listener to the conversation, and whenever the replies of his fellow slave gave him peculiar pleasure, or coincided with his views, a grin would spread clear across his face, and thinking that he might be inclined to taik I approached him and put the question, 'Well, Sam, what can you do in a fight?'

A.—'Run, sah, when Bucra man come wid de gun,' and at the same time tipping his hat and scraping his fort, asked "if massa please give him chaw terbacter." Several negroes in solo eye to each other signified their disapprobation of the fellow's conduct and reply by calling him "Yah hoo nigger." Their respect, however, for the presence of white persons prevented any other expression of contempt.

HOW THE NEURONS WORK.

In this lot of stout fellows there was not one badly cicting of the white man; strong, healthy—though rough and dull—such as swarm the "yard" of every large plantation. All were provided with large, comfortable blankets, strapped to the shoulders in military style, and most of them carried besides a quantity of baggage. Their destination, all were provided with large, comfortable blankets, strapped to the shoulders in military style, and most of them carried be

of the ordinance of secretion. By way of recreation in visited the terrifications of the harbor on this occusion. As a companion and picasant staker I have not with formen I like better than Mr. Ruffin. He is full of information and ready to impart it. He is within quite a second-sionist, and as a matter of course reader finds consciously of sentiment in the latends. He second to unsequite an interest in the act temporal of the day, and is indicated where as the representative of what Virginia was, and what the Southerness would have her be. He likewise expresses a lively hope and ablining confidence in the ultimate second of his time.

in the ultimate scession of his trid.

Arrived at Castle Phythery, the first one of the fortilistations on our rounds, the steamer had some difficulty in making her way up to the where, eveng to the strong current that swept by and the heavy gracting to the strong the wharf a group of sodiers and officers were standing sheltered by an old watch box, on which was meeting sheltered by an old watch box, on which was meeting with black point, the words "Fort Pettagrew, 1800," in honor of the gailant Colonel who captures the fortilization the day after the transfer of the United San troops from Moultrie to Sumter. In approximation asolid masonry, extending from the wharf to too walls of the fort, about thirty or forty steps long. At the end of the causeway a ledge of masoury extends our from the walls of the causeway a ledge of masoury extends our from the castle, and is washed by the waves. This ledge, as I will call it, reaches round to the rear of the fort, and it is at the terminus that you reach the door. The fortilition is very small, round in shape, and washed over with erange or buff colored matter. Passing through the heavy gateway, one finds himself within a small yard, surrounded by high walls. In the rear of the yard a marshy space of ground stretches out for a considerable distance, until lost in deep water. It was upon this side that the South Carolinians entered when they took possession. The gates were all barred and the lort was locked up.

session. The gates were all barred and the bort was locked up.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CAPTURE.

An officer gives me the following particulars of the capture of Pinckney, which having never before been published, I take the trouble to write out for you.—The escalade party having landed on the marsh, scaled the yardwairs. Their commander Rolonel J. Johnston Pettigrew advanced to the heavy low arched gate, and with the hilt of his swed rapped three times, and called for a surrender, no answer was made, and he gave orders to plant the ladders, and mounted. He called upon the troops to follow, and, springing over the parapet, rushed down into the castle in search of the garrison—an officer and three or four men. At the point where entry was effected the United States officer in command quietly leaned and chewed his tobicco, at intervals squirting the juice with as much nonchalence as though nothing was going on. Colonel Fettigrew and his men rushed down, opened the gate to let the laggards in, and then sought the commander, Mead, of the United States Army. Colonel Pettigrew and his men rushed down, opened the green darkersed himself to Mr. Mead, and received no answer, but turned upon his back and was about to walk away. Finally, however, he demanded to know by what authority this forcible entry was made into the property of the United States.

Cot. P.—By the authority of the sovereignty of South Carolina, sir.

Mead—I am commander here.

Cot. P.—By the authority
Carolina, sir.
MEAD—I am commander here.
FETHERRW—No, sir; you are not now. I am in command, and shall remain here in that capacity until ordered otherwise by the authority upon which i took this MEAD.—Then I shall be forced to go over to Sumter for

Dunel; afterwards I shall return.

1 ETHEREW—But I shall not suffer you to come back.

MEAD—Then I will not go.

PETHEREW—But you shall go. You cannot remain re.

ere.

Mr. Mead flew into a passion, in which he was joined by the Colonel, and to end the difficulty each turned upon Mr. Mead hew into a passion, in which he was joined by the Colonel, and to end the difficulty each turned upon his heel. Thus ended the affair.

I found great improvements, alterations, &c., made in the tortification, but do not think it advisable to allude to them. Suffice it to say, most of the men see a good deal of service, and grumble excessively at not having a chance

of service, and grumble excessively at not having a chance to fight a little.

FORT MOLITHE.

At Fourt Moultrie, Sunday though it was, everything was busy. The columbiads, spiked and burned by Anderson, are all, with the exception of three, remounted on new carriages, unspiked and as good as ever. Several of the merions erected upon the parapet to protect the guns bearing on Sumter are completed. The work is done in a most masterly manner. Barrels and bugs of sand are so disposed and evenly packed as to give a solid, masonry-like appearance. The merions are very thick and impenetrable, and afford great security to the artillerists behind them. The process of constructing this sort of defence is in this manner.—The bombproof surface of the parapet is turned up, and rows of barrels of sand are placed in positions desired. The sand is all tightly rammed into barrels and filled up campactly in the middle of the space formed by the shell of barrels. Outside of the barrels bags of sant are laid, and the whole, tight bound together by iron bands and ropes, is perfectly impenetrable. Many of the exposed parts of the fort, as well as the magazine, are protected with work of this kind.

kind.

TREASONABLE NAND.

The force employed is very large—almost too large. The negroes wheel barrows of sand into the fortification from without, and the whites carry it up the paraget and use it. On the present occasion the string of laborers was very large. Many of them in red hanting shirls were gentlemen not only by birth but in education and reinsement. Wheelbarrow in hand they labor side by side with the negro. Here is a huge sand pile on the ramparts, and the red coats swarm about it. Laughing and jesting, work becomes play, and men who never before lifted a spade worked on without complaint. Here comes Mr. Ruffin, says one. All the party for the moment ceased labor, and the venerable old gentlemna smilingly approached with his hearty "Weil, boys, hard at it—thnf" right—give me a spade," and sutting action to word, handed up his cane to one of the party, and with the shovel he received in exchange actually set in to work by leading the wheelbarrows. "It was the only work by loading the wheelbarrows. "It was the only way be had of comitting treason" against the United States, and for several minutes, I assure you, he made good use of the opportunity. All were anxious that Mr. Reffin should fill one barrow for them at least, so that by the time he had performed the request of all I have no doubt was satisfied to get away.

that by the time he had performed the request of all I have no doubt was satisfied to get away.

Merris Island was the next place visited by our party. The heavy surf that surges upon the brach rendered it very olificult to effect a landing. The channel, however, runs close to the shore, and at a point almost directly opposite Sunter the water is two and a haif fathoms deep, so that our light draught steamer could approach within twenty or thirty feet of the shore. The ordinary method of gaining access to the island and village adjacent to the lighthence is by means of barges or small craft of any kind which can navigate the shallow creek that winds through a heavy marsh, stretching out for miles towards Charleston. The island itself is composed for the most part of marsh land and sand hills. It is uninhabited, except by a few fishermen, who reside here during the whole year. Nevertheiess, quite a village of summer residences are clustered together on that part of the island facing the open sea. Some of the houses are quite large and of well finished exterior. Everything surrounding them is barren and uninviting. On the sterile soil and among the barren wastes nothing but the sturdiest vegetation can grow. This is the soil for the palmetto, and here it fourishes upon the saline, brackish naturment abounding in the soil. Here and there, however, a fertile spot is found, upon which beautiful shade trees fourish, adding picturesqueness and beauty to the summer retreats of the wealthy planter.

HER FALMETED NOVAL.

Besides the palmette, the most common is the Yucca.

fourish, adding picturesqueness and beauty to the summer retrents of the wealthy planter.

Besides the palmetto, the most common is the Yucca "paimetto royal," or "poor man's soap tree," as it is sometimes called. This tree is found upon all the islands and sand hills on the coast. It puts forth no leaves, properly speaking, and rarely attains a greater height than twelve feet. Instead of foliage, long knife-like and very pointed spurs thrust themselves out trom the branches and trunk of the tree at regular intervals, giving the whole affair something of the appearance of a huge porcupine with quills erect. The "spears" individually measure about an inch in thickness at the widest end, and taper off to an extremely fine point, which is capped by a very sharp there. At the top of the tree and at the end of every branch is always found a cluster of these concave leaves, so closely lapped together that they form a perfect cone, in size and appearance similar to an ear of corn in the husk, with a point so charp and hard that it could be readily thrust into the fesh above an inch with very little force. The tree is called the "poor man's soap," because it is used by the negrees and "sand hillers" for scrubbing. In this use it is said to obviate the necessity of any soap whatever.

MORKE SHAND BEACH.

it is used by the negroes and "sand hillers" for scrubing in this use it is said to obviate the necessity of any soap whatever.

More and the stand runs along the ship channel for several miles, until near a large shoal, where Sanford channel commences and takes its way out. At several points along the shore the channel is less than a third of a mile off. For a summer drive, promenade, or bath in the surf, Nahant and Newport are not to be compared with this magnificent beach. Sweeping along in regularly graceful curves it extends some seven or eight miles. The surface is hard, and in many places strewn with pretty shells. In all parts it is wide enough for at least three carriages to drive abreast. I am told that in the summer season the place is greatly sought by the wealthy inhabitants of the up-country and city, though there is no regular botel or bearding place on the Island. It is quite a private arrangement. All who luxuriate here in the delicious breath of ocean possess either a summer residence or the friendship of one who does. Behind the beach extends an endless range of sand hills, ten or twelve feet high, and for the most part covered with stiff season of the stranging, so much so that during a heavy gale, as on the day of my visit, the sand is drifted from place to place, as on the Arabian deserts. From this I suffered greatly in rambling over the hills. The sand filled my cars and eyes, and settled on my woulten clothing like snow. The keen wind drove the fine grains into every place, and rendered the whole person uncomfortable.

Of the fortifications of the island, it is truth to say nature has done more than man. All along the entire beach nature has raised one of the best redoubts in those self same rand hills. No material for defying assent is better. It is proof against bombs and indestructible by fire and red hot shot. With strong arms and stot hearts behind them—with well armed, well disciplined and a sufficient number of froeps, South Carolina might defy the world to obtain foreible entran

niurnabled houses, though one or two companies, fearthe hours the me were so merry as crisets. So, the lower set was hong for a light. Many of the poor season was and up with had colled in the lower set was and up with had colled in the properties of pand duty—half the night set of a manked—as work they are also unless the old but of or a masked—as work they are also unless that I were or how so many of them have a syored y stand it as bravely. Think of a brack night on the season was the wind whisting, the war rearing and the and stilling you.

Genne to tak war.

core—the wind whisting, the war roaring and the said stifling you.

Georg to tak war.

Several days age, when the inflex of raw troops from the interior of the State was greatest here, quite an affecting secre was emeted. A very time corps from the interior of the State was greatest here, quite an affecting secre was emeted. A very time corps from the instrict of Abbeville, numbering some ninety of the must icoking men. I have ever seen, accompanied by the review, were quartered at the Charlesten Hotel. The company embraced is veral very wealthy planters, and many gentlemen of culture and intelligence. Not one of them was without the owner-hip of a tract of land, large or small. All were slavewares—several possess innareds or this species of estate. For privates that show of were practiates of a college, and two were "first sense" men. In addition to this Fleurned that eight privates were designated "generals." on account of former evice in this capacity tweeve had seen colonels in the militial, and there were besides an infinitude of captains and fleutenishis in the ranks.

When the time arrived for departure and entry upon active service the Brookiyn was hourly anticipated, and bestilates appeared imminent. The arom of the corps beat for its members to take their places in ranks, armed and capiped for a campaigh. The speciacle that ensued was as unstall as it was affecting. The wives of the droops who had come down from the country with their husbanes crowden around the men, and such a scene of kiesing and crying you never saw in your life. The weight for the capacity there is not their husbanes or bothers were on the eve of battle, and the anguish of some was quite intense.

of Philadespina, without distinction of party, held at the hall of the Board of Trace on the 3d inst., will be read with interest.—

Four Senter, S. C., Jan. 13, 1861.

Sin.—I thank you for the complimentary terms in which you were pleased to communicate the resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the citizens of all political parties held in the hall of the Board of Trade, in your city, on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1861. Such an endorsement, from such a source, is a compliment which I feel ment deeply—a compliment, i know, not lightly bestowed, and therefore more highly to be prized. Would that i could express to each of my fellow countrymen, who have thus henored me and my little band, the feelings which now fill my heart. Our beloved country is, I fear, rapidly drifting towards a dangerous reef. I pray God that He may be pleased to bestow understanding and wisdom on our rulers, and that He will safely guide us through the stormy sea in which we are now sorrit.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Major U. S. A. C. G. Chilles, Esq., Chairman, &c., Philadelphia.

The following letter is an answer to a resolution passed at the same meeting approving of the course of Governor liticks, of Maryland:—

Executive Chammer, Annalment, Jan. 16, 1861.

Hicks, of Maryland:—

Executive Chamber,
Annapous, Jan. 1d, 1861.

Dear She—The Governor directs me to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions adopted by the ditizens of Fhiladelphia, without distinction of party, on the 3d instant, and to express to you his gratification at the approval of his course by the people of Philadelphia.

GEO. W. JEFFERSON, Private Secretary.

The following is an extract from a letter received from an officer of the United States army on duty at Fort.

an oneer of the United States army on duty at FortSomter:—

JANUARY 12, 1861.

You know our position here. This goes to you only by
an unexpected opportunity, for all communications are
cut off. I would like you to know the details of our
move from Fort Moultrie. I will write again more at
length. The Star of the West was fired on on Thursday
merning. She turned almost at once and left the harbor.
Yesterday Governor Fickens sent his Secretary of War
and State to demand a surrender of the fort. The Major
called a council of war. They unanimously voted never!
A messenger from the Governor goes to Washington this
morning. You need have no fears for us. We, individally, are determined to hold out to the last and to stand
by our flag; and this you well know.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Headquairies, Commissary Geseral's Department,
Jan. 18, 1861.

The thanks of this department are tendered to Hugh
Rose, Eq., for his generous contribution of twenty casks
of rice for the use of the troops. Also, to Messics. W.
& J. Robb for pounding and furnishing barrels for the
2,000 boshels of rough rice presented by J. R. Heyward, Eng. Also, to J. C. H. Gaus-en for several barrels
of ginger bread for the regroes at work on the fortifications. JOSETH WALKER, Commissary General.

HEADQUARTERS, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, The receipt at this effice is thankfully adknowledged of the following atticles:—Frem a lady and two dadjuters, tweive flamed shirts, tweive pair gloves for sentres, and other articles; from Messra, Riveset, Hager & Mill-ken, another bale of goods, from Mr. David Platt, of Clarenden, twenty-five collars, and from several ladies,

who kindly made them up, a number of haversacks.

I. M. HATCH, Quartermaster General.

STATE OF SOUTH CAPOLINA.)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, DREASIEV DEFARMANT,

CHARLISTON, Jan. 17, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR:—

Sin—I have the pleasure of reporting to your Excellency a donation of two thousand deliars from "A Combahee Planter," for the purchase of any necessary articles of comfort for the b-neate of the different garrisons stationed at the forts about the harbor. Respectfully,

C. G. MEMMINGER.

Surgeon General Gibbes respectfully returns his thanks to "A Lady of Charleston" for the present to the Richland Rife Company of two dozen undershirts, and in reply to her kind inquiry would say that others would be acceptable and are needed. The department is at present well supplied with bandages, but not fully so with fint.

A NOBLE OFFER.

When it was reported and believed at Marietta, Ga., that Fort Sumier had opened against Fort Moultrie, Edward Bermend, of Marietta, a well known citizen, offered promptly to supply provisions, &c., for two months, to a company of seventy the men.

INCREASE OF FREIGHTS.

It will be seen by reference to another column of the Corrier that the freights on the Charleston and New York steamships have been raised fifty per cent. It is unnecessary to say that this measure has been necessitated.

MORE MILITARY TENNEDER

MORE MILITARY TENDERS.

MORE MILITARY TENDERS.

READQUARTERS ULSTER GOARD,
TWENTONI RELIDIONY LOUIT INVANTRY.

GIN. J. M. REED, JR., ADULTANT GENERAL N. Y. S. M.—
SH.—As requested, the officers of the Twentieth regiment were yesterday convened at Romotout, the meeting being largely attended. Is gives me great satisfaction to assure you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that while indisposed to make demonstrations unbecoming the citizen soldier, the officers and men of the Twentieth regiment will premptly and sorely respond to any call made upon them to support the constitution and laws of our country. I begint that this expression may be laid before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. GEORGE W. PRAFT,
Colonic Com'g Twentieth Regiment Light Infantry.

ADJITANT GENERAL SOPPICE, ADJITANT GENERAL SOPPICE, ALDERNY, Jan. 10, 1961.

Col. GEO. W. FRAST, TWENTIERH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—
Colonic The 1th Commander in-Chief desires me to express his gratification at the receipt of your communication of the 2th inst., informing him that the officers of your regiment has been convened at Rendout, and that they were ready to respond to any call that might be made upon them to maintain the constitution and laws of the country. He directs me to say in reply that he will not hesitate to avail himself of their services if circumstances shoult make it necessary.

D. CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE ON THE CRITTENDEN PROPOSITIONS.

On the 15th inst the following resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives of Ellinois.

Whereas, we believe our federal Union is in danger of revolutionary disruption by the withdrawal of fifteen of the States. And whereas, we believe the Union to be of priceless value, and not to be preserved by military force, but by the restoration of fraternal feeling among the States;

Resolved, By the House of Recommendations and the states.

priceiess value, and not to be preserved by military force, but by the restoration of fraternal feeling among the States;

Resolved, By the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).

1. That it is the prompting of patriotism and the 'die-time of wisdom to make an earnest effort to mave the trace of wisdom to make an earnest effort to mave the trace of wisdom to make an earnest effort to mave the trace of the compromise, we would be willing to accept the amendment to the constitution proposed in the United States Senate by the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, as a means of rallying the conservative men of all the States in maintenance of the Union.

2. That we call upon Congress, through our Senators and representatives, to assemble a Convention of all the States to amend the constitution in such manner as will bring peace to the country, consistently with the equality of the States and the rights of the oitigen.

3. That we reading one that the oitigen.

3. That we reading and declars the duty and power of the federal government to protect the property of the United States. And we recognize and declars the duty and power of the federal government, through the civil authorities, to enforce all laws passed in pureasance of the constitutions but we destineth; inev that the federal government has any constitutional power to call out the military to execute these mass, with the limits and jurisdiction of any State, except in add to be civil authorities.

Mr. Hacker moved to refer them the Committee of the Whole, instruming that they would not receive junctee in the standing Committee on Federal Relations. The House and the contractions as affectionate facewell, and Mr. Jarrot, in reply, gave them a hearty welcome to the committee ever which he presides.